USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 8

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Planting has finally resumed in some northern counties but soils in most central and southern areas remain too wet to support equipment, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Quite a few acres were sprayed late in the week in northern districts and soils had dried enough for some planting over the weekend. Southern counties have experienced more rainfall and still have flooded river bottoms and standing water within fields. Some corn that was planted in April has emerged with poor stands and will need to be re-planted. Progress is still ahead of the record late planting of corn which occurred in 1961 when only about one percent of the crop had been planted by May 10th. A very minimal amount of soybeans have been planted at this time. Some producers were applying fungicides to wheat. Fruit trees in central and northern areas were in full bloom.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 1.1 **days suitable for field work**. Four percent of the intended **corn** acreage has been **planted** compared with 80 percent last year and 49 percent for the 5-year average. One percent of the corn acreage has **emerged** compared with 48 percent last year and 19 percent for the 5-year average.

Seventy-two percent of the **winter wheat** acreage is **jointed** compared with 88 percent last year and 83 percent for the 5-year average. Ten percent of the winter wheat acreage has **headed** compared with 12 percent last year and 15 percent for the 5-year average. **Winter wheat condition** is rated 60 percent good to excellent compared with 73 percent last year at this time.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Livestock remain in mostly good condition. Pastures and feedlots are very muddy causing some stress to livestock. **Pasture condition** is rated 51 percent good to excellent compared with 78 percent last year.

CROP PROGRESS

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg.
	Percent			
Corn Planted	4	2	80	49
Corn Emerged	1	0	48	19
Winter Wheat Jointed	72	57	88	83
Winter Wheat Headed	10	1	12	15

CROP CONDITION

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excel-lent
	Percent				
Winter Wheat	2	8	30	47	13
Pasture	3	11	35	41	10

SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK

Soil Moisture	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
	Percent		
Topsoil			
Very Short	0	0	0
Short	0	0	2
Adequate	29	19	68
Surplus	71	81	30
Subsoil			
Very Short	0	0	0
Short	1	1	2
Adequate	38	34	80
Surplus	61	65	18
Days Suitable	1.1	.1	3.1

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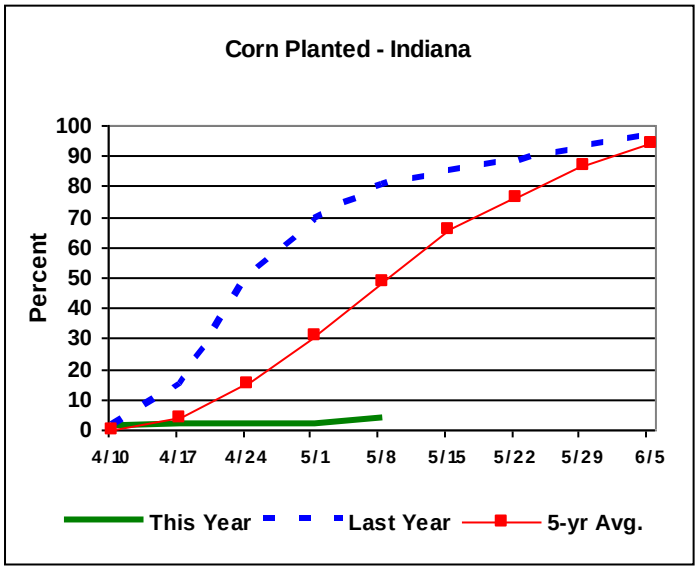
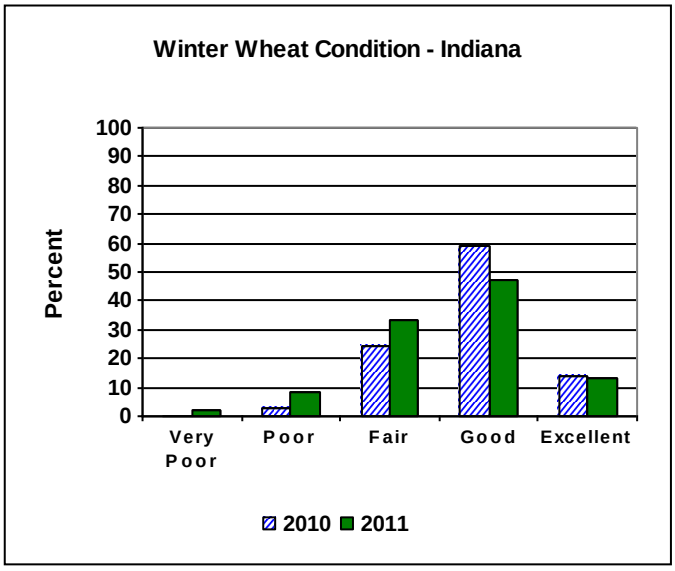
http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Indiana/

Crop Progress





Other Agricultural Comments And News

FUSARIUM HEAD BLIGHT UPDATE

Written by Kiersten Wise, Purdue University. Article published in the Pest & Crop, Issue 5, 2011.

Wheat in southern Indiana is heading out and some fields will begin to flower this week. The recent rainy weather may have caused concern about development of Fusarium head blight, or scab, but the cool temperatures this week have kept many areas majority at low to medium risk for Fusarium head blight according to the wheat scab risk model that was discussed in last week's Pest and Crop article. This risk assessment tool can be accessed through <http://www.wheatscab.psu.edu/>.

There is a slight chance of rain later in the week in southern IN, followed by warmer weather. The wet, warm weather could increase the risk for infection by the fungus that causes FHB. This fungus, Fusarium graminearium, infects wheat during flowering, beginning at Feekes 10.5.1, and prefers rainy, warm, and humid weather conditions for infection and disease development.

Producers in southern areas of Indiana that have Fusarium head blight-susceptible varieties planted may choose to apply a fungicide. Fungicide applications need to be made at Feekes 10.5.1, or early flowering. There are several fungicides available for Fusarium head blight control, and these are listed in the foliar fungicide efficacy table developed by the North Central Regional Committee on Management of Small Grain Diseases or NCERA-184 committee: <http://www.ppdl.purdue.edu/ppdl/wise/NCERA_184_Wheat_fungicide_chart_2010_v2.pdf>.

Caramba, Prosaro, and Proline were given a rating of "good" based on a designation system from the Regional Wheat Disease Committee. Products containing only tebuconazole (Folicur, others) were rated as fair, and propiconazole alone (Tilt, others) was rated as poor for management of Fusarium head blight. Remember, fungicides that have a strobilurin mode of action are not labeled for Fusarium head blight suppression. Be sure to follow label restrictions on how many days must pass between fungicide application and harvest.

Low levels of foliar diseases such as Septoria/Stagonospora leaf blotch have been observed in some fields, but overall, foliar disease levels are low. We will need to continue to monitor the level of risk for Fusarium head blight development in wheat in central and northern Indiana as the crop approaches heading in these areas.

Weather Information Table

Week Ending Sunday, May 8, 2011

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
								April 1, 2011 through May 8, 2011				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg 4 in Soil	Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F	
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Chalmers_5W	70	34	52	-7	0.16	4		8.03	+3.36	22	123	-64
Francesville	68	32	52	-6	0.22	4		8.17	+3.58	21	100	-51
Valparaiso_AP_I	67	34	52	-5	0.97	4		4.82	-0.16	18	128	-12
Wanatah	68	28	50	-5	1.07	4	56	8.58	+3.81	26	83	-30
Winamac	68	34	52	-6	0.65	5	60	8.60	+4.01	24	121	-30
North Central (2)												
Plymouth	71	32	51	-7	0.30	3		7.26	+2.40	22	98	-64
South_Bend	69	32	51	-5	0.44	3		7.39	+2.73	21	123	-5
Young_America	70	34	52	-6	0.60	3		8.04	+3.61	22	117	-29
Northeast (3)												
Fort_Wayne	73	35	54	-3	0.65	6		6.05	+1.79	27	154	+18
Kendallville	71	35	52	-5	0.68	6		7.79	+3.57	30	89	-42
West Central (4)												
Greencastle	71	29	51	-9	1.68	4		14.00	+9.10	23	179	-31
Perrysville	73	33	53	-5	0.80	4	58	8.94	+4.03	21	183	+7
Spencer_Ag	69	33	51	-7	2.48	4		13.79	+8.56	23	216	+34
Terre_Haute_AFB	72	33	54	-6	2.48	4		13.81	+8.75	23	268	+58
W_Lafayette_6NW	71	33	53	-5	0.23	4	56	8.57	+3.82	22	154	+2
Central (5)												
Eagle_Creek_AP	71	35	54	-6	1.64	4		10.11	+5.37	24	249	+50
Greenfield	69	33	51	-8	2.23	7		14.22	+9.04	29	186	+17
Indianapolis_AP	69	36	54	-5	1.91	5		10.02	+5.28	23	265	+66
Indianapolis_SE	68	32	51	-8	2.32	5		13.73	+8.82	25	179	-5
Tipton_Ag	73	34	53	-4	1.26	7	58	10.68	+5.75	27	140	+12
East Central (6)												
Farmland	66	34	51	-5	1.45	7	58	8.78	+4.25	27	123	+2
New_Castle	66	31	50	-6	3.10	4		14.45	+9.22	22	155	+29
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	71	37	55	-8	4.78	3		16.83	+11.59	20	402	+97
Freelandville	72	38	54	-6	3.15	4		15.42	+10.29	21	285	+55
Shoals_8S	68	34	52	-9	5.03	3		17.07	+11.65	19	266	+41
Stendal	71	36	54	-7	6.24	4		20.47	+14.70	21	344	+82
Vincennes_5NE	72	40	55	-6	3.27	3	58	15.26	+10.13	18	295	+65
South Central (8)												
Leavenworth	70	37	55	-6	4.06	4		17.78	+11.95	21	317	+86
Oolitic	68	33	51	-8	3.20	4	57	16.29	+11.08	23	235	+38
Tell_City	71	39	55	-7	4.25	3		17.58	+11.49	20	351	+76
Southeast (9)												
Brookville	68	33	52	-6	3.12	4		15.67	+10.65	22	224	+66
Greensburg	68	33	52	-6	3.27	4		15.87	+10.56	24	240	+55
Seymour	66	35	51	-8	4.18	4		18.15	+13.07	20	228	+25

DFN = Departure From Normal.
GDD = Growing Degree Days.
Precipitation (Rainfall or melted snow/ice) in inches.
Precipitation Days = Days with precip of .01 inch or more.
Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

For more weather information, visit www.awis.com or call 1-888-798-9955.

SPRAY WEEDS EARLY WITH ROUNDUP READY ALFALFA

Written by Bruce Anderson, Extension Forage Specialist, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. Article can be found at:

http://cropwatch.unl.edu/web/cropwatch/archive?articleID=4533222

If you planted Roundup Ready alfalfa this spring, it may be time for that first herbicide application. Early seedling management of Roundup Ready alfalfa is somewhat different than with regular alfalfa.

In particular, it is important to spray Roundup Ready alfalfa when it reaches the third or fourth trifoliate leaf stage – whether weeds are a problem or not. Eliminating competition will help establish thicker, more productive stands more rapidly.

If weeds aren't a problem at this stage, why spray? Because alfalfa varieties are different from Roundup Ready corn and soybeans. Not all seedlings of Roundup Ready alfalfa will be resistant to Roundup. For most varieties, about 5% of seedlings will be susceptible to the herbicide. To avoid problems with these plants dying after Roundup application, eliminate them while all plants are still very young.

During the seeding year, alfalfa stands naturally thin as more vigorous plants out-compete smaller plants. The surviving plants fill the gaps and become even more productive as competition is reduced. By removing Roundup-susceptible plants as young seedlings, the gaps they leave will be filled easily by remaining Roundup-resistant plants. If you wait until the stand is well established before making your first Roundup application, gaps left as susceptible plants die may not be filled as easily.

To make sure your alfalfa strand remains thick and productive, spray Roundup early to eliminate all susceptible plants.

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